ANGRY BRIGADIERS.

Speech of W. E. Mason, of the Third Illinois District, on the Mills Measure.

Northern Doughfaces and Their Southern Allies, in a Humorous Way, Hit Hard.

Striking Illustrations Given, Which Bring Roars of Laughter from Floor and Galleries.

Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago, has put himself in the front rank of the House humorists. His task was the more diments since he had to follow Sunset Cox, who has had a standing reputation as a Congressional clown for nearly a quarter of a century. When Cox wanders from the field of humor he becomes prosy, and parts of his two hours' speech on this occasion were thresome and the audience became impatient. Having displayed his humor at the start he left Mason a tired and impatient audience, but that gentleman n ade such a success of his witty drives and stinging remarks about the Democrats that every one was soon in a good humor. A good many people in the galieries started out when Cox had concluded, but Mason made a humorous hit at the New-Yorker right at the start which caused the people in the galleries to stop short and resume their seats, which they held to the close. Mason had as good an audience as Cox, and he succeeded in getting rp more laughter on the Rombilican side than any man this and resume their seats, which they held to the close. Mason had as good an audience as Cox, and he succeeded in getting rp more laughter on the Republican side than any man this session. Once Breckinridge of Arkansas, and later Allen of Mississippi, Cox's rival humorist on the Democratic side, attempted to interrupt him, but both were compelled to acknowledge that Mason was too much for them to handle. The House was in committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Mason took the floor, and started out by saying that he looked with suspicion upon all efforts of the Free Trade party to reform the tariff. The Northern Democrats asserted that they were not in favor of free trade, but 'the tail goes with the hide.' He cited the deadlock of a few weeks ago upon the direct tax bill, stating that Northern Democrats said they would rot in their seats before they would be bessed by the Southern Democracy, but when King Cancus tapped the bell the Democrats all scooted.

The Highlers ring the cancus bell,
The don haces from the same.

When the Democratic party gained posses.

The don haze cr.es For sname:

I'll not be bossed by the Brigaciers,
But he gets there just the same.

When the Democratic party gained possession of all branches of the Government and announced the doctrine of free trade the Northern Democracy, who were but the tail to the great Democratic dog, would meekly fold itself between the hind legs of its owner and wait for instructions from the business end of that dog, whether to wag for protection or free trade. Mr. Mason then attacked the proposition made by Mr. Mills that the people ought to have the right to buy where they could buy the cheapest; and gave a description of the working classes calling on Mr. Mills to ask him why he wished to buy the product of labor in England, where he could buy it so much cheaper? He made Mr. Mills say: 'I want to buy my shoes in England, where I can buy them cheaper, to help the poor shoemakers of Americs,' and that he wanted to buy his acontinery of America. tries to belp the spinners and weavers of Amer-ica, and that he wanted to buy his machinery and iron too's in England, where the wages were and from too s in England, where the wages were just half what they were in this country, to help the poor from workers of this country. He said: "I have nover been in favor of sending a man to the penitentiary for preaching free trade, but when he asks to buy the product of japor in other countries, and announces as the reason that it is to help the laboring men of this country, I think be ought to be sent down

for six months twice a year for fifty years for He attacked the Mills bill, saying that it was in the interest of trusts and syndicates, and cited the sugar trust, which he said was one of the largest, if not the largest, trusts in the world that affected the price of any of the necessities of life. He suggested to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Allen) that the comic opers he quoted from was not suited to his style of voice and form, and suggested that

and down will come augar Trust, Mills bill, and all Or if he insisted on rising to that higher realm of "Mother Goose," we would suggest: Little Boy Blue, come blow your hold nice, Blow sheel out of mutton, but don't touch our

But if the tariff bursts the cradle will fail,

He also suggested that the gentleman hold the intant t ust in his arms and say: "Darling, I threatened to roast you the other day, but that was a bruff;" and that he pass the infant su ar trust to Mr. Mills, who would fondle it and say: "Baby, dear, den't cry. You shall have all the sugar in the United States. The Cobden boys have everything eise but sugar." And then he would pass it to the gentleman from Kentucky, who would say: "Don't cry, little popsie-wopsie. If our poor little popsie-wopsies snould die we would not have anything eise to throw at the Republican party." The gentleman from Mississippi complained bitterly because the cows in his State did not give as much milk as they did in New England, and the hens did not lay as many eggs. If there was anything under the heavens that would stop a laying hen or dry up a cow it was to be brought up under the influence of free trade. The gentleman, nowever, boasted of their beautiful women and their brainy men. He also suggested that the gentleman hold

nowever, boasted of their beautiful women and their brainy men. They may have brainy men in Mississipi, but if they did, then it was another illustration of the saying that "You never can tell the kind of goods a man keeps by the samples he puts on the road."

Mr. Allen of Mississippi—Are we to judge of your father's skill by his products?

Mr. Mason—You are. Anybody who doesn't like my style of architecture snows what he can do when I am not busy.

Mr. Mason, continuing, said that of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means aix out of eight came from States lately in rebeilin; and when he went through his district and saw the prosperous manufacturing and bellion; and when he went through his district and saw the prosperous manufacturing and business men there, and realized that the gentiemen on the committee had no sympathy and no interest in them, it ground him to think that the affairs of his district should be in the hands of such men. A few years ago, when the Brigadiers got back into Congress, the prodigal-son act worked well, but now it "did not fit their case." Said he: "You are back in your father's house because he caught you by the nape of the neck and seat of your pants and brought you back. You did not say, 'Father, I have sinned against thee. I am not worthy to be one of the family; make me a hostler.' That is not the kind of prodigals you are. You come in at the front door, wipe your feet on the carpet, and try to drink out of the fire-extinguisher. You do not wait for the fatted cast; you put your feet on the table and say, 'What I want is voal.'

When the Republicans talked about protecting any of the enterprises in the manufacturing interest the limited of instant in the manufacturing in the limited of instant in the manufacturing in the limited of the instant in the manufacturing in the limited of the instant in the manufacturing in the limited of the instant in the manufacturing in the limited in the instant in the instan

ing any of the enterprises in the manufacturing states the Democrats insisted on incorporation to the laws of the United States a plank the into the laws of the United States a plank that was in the constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The people were getting weary of it, and next fall they would take the proligal son and gently send him back to the husks of a defeated Democracy, "while your leader will be promoted to the high-st position in the world, that of an American citizen in private life." He also declared himself against the proposition of free whisky, saying that whisky was not only a paramer breeder but a multiplier of Democrats. free whisky, saying that whisky was not only a pauper breeder but a multiplier of Democrats, and that he was in favor of taking off the tax on alcohol used in the manufactures and the arts. He then attacked the Committee on Ways and Means, charging that he had been informed, and believed, and that they had not denied it, that an agent of the English manufacturers had been in consultation with the committee, and had been influential in fixing some parts of the Mills bill. He said: "If it is true that any representative of the English manufacturers has secured the tial in fixing some parts of the Mills bill. He said: "If it is true that any representative of the English manufacturers has accurred the adoption by the committee of one item of this bill, then the man who consented to it upon that committee is as much a traitor to the industries of his country as his ancestors were twenty-five years ago, who tried to destroy the Union, but without the redeeming feature of bravery. Hisses on the Democratic side, You charge me now with drawing sectional lines. I deny it. I am simply calling attention to the sectional lines which you have drawn. You have drawn this bill in every particular attempting to benefit the recopie of the North, East, and West."

Mr. Mason closed by saying that the alceping giant, the Republican giant, would awake, and, at anding in every harbor and port of entry, would say to the importers of goods produced by cheep and pauper labor: "Thus far and no farther," and under the influence of Republican administration the country would have new life and new hopes, and make greater strides in the march of civilization than had heretofore been accomplished in the history of the world.

Elequent Figures.

Elequent Figures.

"The annual tax levy, fourth largest in all he nations," says the Chicago Herald, always nging figures with the reseate hues of fiction, oncerning the United States revenue.

Now, the revenue of the United States is

BUTTERWORTH AT HIS BEST.

A Strong Speech by the Cincinnati Congressman Against the Mills Bill.

[Washington telegram.] [Washington telegram.]

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio. He said the passage of the law would be a direct condemnation of the protective policy. It indicated to the country that whether the tariff was perfect or not the Democratic party was not a fit instrument to perfect it. The mission of the protective tariff was to place the people of our own country on an equality with the producers of the old world. The protective tariff dealt with conditions and not with boundary lines. From those nations, against which the United States held the coign of vantage, no odds were asked, but where the against which the United States held the coign of vantage, no odds were asked, but where the Republicans found conditions which would strike down our industries and the rate of wages of our workingmen, there they erected the wall of a protective tariff. In skill and cunning the American workmen asked no odds. The capital, the plants au I the skill were here, but the starvation wages were not here and never would be a long as the Republican party wrote the laws of the country. Capital had the advantage of labor, Capital could wait longer for its dividends than labor could for its breakfast. In Europe there was no redress for the workmen but revolution. Here, thank God, every workman was part and parcel of the Government, and helped to shape the laws which controlled and helped to shape the laws which controlled the conditions under which he worked. He made compacisons between Ohio, where pro-tection prevailed, and the States where the made comparisons between Ohio, where protection prevailed, and the States where the free trade philosophy existed, greatly to the advantage of his own State, which, he declared, was characteristically reserved and modest. He asserted that the North and West invented and manufactured everything the South used, from a toothpick to a cotton gin, and argued that it would be unwise to intrust the industries of the country to the hands of men who had shown neither the ability nor the disposition to have industries of their own. He summed up the difference between the two parties on the wool question by the declaration that the free trade philosophy created an active concern for the sheep, while the Republican philosophy created an active concern for the sheep, while the Republican philosophy created an active concern for the sheepherd. In foreign countries the sheep were the coats and the sheepherds the rags; in this country the tender should be well cared for, for, it it was well with him it would be well with his flock. He congratulated his colleague (Foran, although he had not been sustained by his Democratic constituents, for standing in defense of their hearthstones even against their protest. He could not understand how any Irish-American could stand here as the closest and most earnest ally of England, which was attempting to do to this country what she had done to the Irish homes across the sea. He created a good deal of laughter by reading an extract from the London Times declaring that the only time Englind has any use for an Irish man is when he instead thereof he should sing:

Rock-a-by Sugar Trust, you're on the tree-top,
While we are in power your cradle will rock;

London Times declaring that the only time Englund has any use for an Irishman is when he
emitrates to America and votes for free trade,

emitrates to America and votes for free trade, which he almost invariably does.

In conclusion, he said that the issue had been fairly made up between the two parties. Let there be no juggling. Let the resolutions in the national platforms so fairly present the issue that they would attest that they were drawn by patriotic statesmen and not by temporizing, huckstering politicians I do not claim, he said, to stand a step in advance of my honorable friends on the other side. Your policy has led you along one highway; ours along another. We only protest that until you can show evidence that you can have industries of your own you shall not take charge of ours. In spite of your endeavors the protective system has your endeavors the protective system has reached its arms down into Alabama, Nor h Carolina and Virginia, and is blessing the people in spite of you. Let us hope that we may see the wiser and better way, and, standing together, fence out all influences that will operate against any part of our people. By seeking and finding that wiser and better way we shall reach that rish and prospectuae condition which reach that rich and prosperous condition which Calhoun predicted and the fathers prayed for. God speed the day.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Some Plain Talk by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. [Washington special.]

[Washington special.]

"The man who is nominated at Chicago will tell them that it is some of our business," said Senator Ingalls in his speech to the Republican League Thursday night. He was speaking of the Louisiana election and the insoient declaration of Eustis in the Senate that it was none of the North's business how the sovereign State of Louisiana chose to conduct its elections. This sentiment of the Kansas Senator called out intense enthusiasm. He had been telling now all the issues of the civil war were at stake in the coming election and how if the Democracy were kept in power four years longer the work would be undone and the South would gain in peace what it had lost in war. Senator Ingalls took occasion to impress on his hearers, as he always does in his speeches now, the tremendous importance his speeches now, the tremendous importance of the Supreme Court in upholding the principles which have been established by the arbitrament of arms. From its decision, he said, there was no appeal except in revolution, and yet the threat had already gone up from the defeated Southerners that by its agency they would very really are legislation. Threat would yet overturn all war legislation. Three of its members were now past the retiring age, and the r successors would be named by the next President, who would thus settle the com-

next President, who would thus settle the complexion of the bench.

Senator Ingalls has said about everything that can be said about the disgrace of Lamar's appointment, and he did not follow up this subject. He did, however, drop a word about Mr. Fuller. Its only significance was that the President's nominee for Chief Justice would have his war record scrutinized before he was confirmed. He referred to the stories of Mr. Fuller's record in the "Peace" Legislature of Illinois, and, without saying he credited all that was printed, he pointed out how hard it was to find a Democratic lawyer for the Supreme bench about whose loyalty and patriotism in the supreme crisis of the nation there was no doubt. If it should fall to Mr. Cleveland to name three or four more members of the Supreme Court this fact would become painfully evident.

Coming back to the electoral vote of the South, Senator Ingalls commented in his most

South, Senator ingalls commented in his most sarcastic vein on the 153 votes which are certain to be given to the Democratic candi fate with the mere formality of writing out the certificates. No questions of revenue, of tariff, of public policy of any sort would make any dif-ference with those votes. Fenator Ingals was followed by Judge Shei-labarger, of Ohio, while Senator : herman and Fred Douglass also talked on the duties of the

Cleveland and the G. A. R. Cleveland and the G. A. R.

There is nothing specially surprising in the opposition of the Grant Army to attempts to use its organization as a means of doing honor to President Cleveland. It should be remembered that the men who compose this organization risked their lives to suppress a rebellion in which many now prominent Democrats took part or sympathized. The order to return the battle flags was naturally offensive to men who gained these emblems by hard fighting. The President will be the candidate of the Democratic party this fail. To refuse him the chief place at a veterans' review is not an insult or a slight, but simply shows that the Grand Army does not admire his principles or his party.—Ness York Press.

THE sensation of the season has been created by the American Beauty rose, first placed before the public a year ago. The blooms are superb, measuring six inches across. Half a dozen form a large bou-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Notes on the Lesson for May 27-"Peter's Denial."

(From the Chicago Standard.) the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, from the sixty-ninth to the seventy-fifth verses.

The scene is changed from the open air to the close room, from the leafy shades of the garden of clives to the smoky inner apartments of the dimly lighted palace. From that early garden scene there I.ngers with us the sight of a face turned toward Peter and the echo of words that said, "Could ye not watch with me one hour?" There Peter answered in slumberous unwatch'ulness. Here he answers in waking unfaithfulness. And the lesson closes with those same tender though reproving eyes bent upon the sadiy discomfited disciple of the sword.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

On Now Peter. In continuation of that line of narrative left in v. 58.—Without. In the outer court.—Palace. The ancient form of architecture is to be borne in mind. The low rambing rooms and corridors of old-time royalty.—Damsel. One of the attendant maidens of the building.—With Jesus. Along with or in company with.—Galilee. Jesus the Galilean, Luke says the damisel earnestly studied Peter's face.

70. Denied. i.e. Told a plain falsehood.—Before all. With all looking on and listening.—What these sayest. Or as one might answer now, What are you talking about!

tening. - What thou sayest. Or as one might answer now, What are you talking

71. Gone out. Evidently finding it dangerous or uncomfortable within.—Porch. The outside portice or plaza.—Maid. Supplied from the feminine form of the adjective.

outside portice or plaza.—Maid. Supplied from the feminine form of the adjective. There is no real discrepancy between hiatthew and Luke here, although the latter uses the masculine. John says, "They." There were doubtless more than one in this interrogating party.—Unto them. The appeal is changed to the by-standers.—The Nazarena. Christ's more specific designation.

72. With an oath. Whose very use was meant for a disclaimer.—I do not know. Lying and awearing at one and the same time. What the Lesson Traches.

Now Peter. Somehow it does not strike us as strange that Peter should be mentioned. We are always expecting to hear about Peter. He was so impulsive, so natural in his movements. When we know what Peter did we know how we ourselves would have been affected. He is the typical man, typical in his weaknesses as well as in his points of strength. He was one whom grace laid hold of and made great. Our Papal friends find of and made great. Our Papal friends find in Peter the head of the church. Yes, he led, in a way, the hosts of the redeemed. He proved in his varied experience of defeat and victory what God Almighty can do with the children of men. Peter has the primacy in faith and faithleseness together. Give God all the cleary

faith and faithleseness together. Give God all the glory.

Sat without in the palace. It was bad company. The ragged edge of a court-house crowd is never very respectable. This was made up of the ordinary sort, the idle, ribald hangers-on about the chambers of justice. Peter doubtless thought he would slip in and look on incognito. He of course did not mean to say aught to offend his Master, or to do violation to his conscience; but once in with that worldly, Christ-despising throng he let piety slip away along with discretion.

in with that worldly, Christ-despising throng he let piety slip away along with discretion. He had joined himself to the counsel of the ungodly, and had, as it were, pitched his tents toward Sodom.

A damsel came unto him. He was not the first doughty champion put to rout by the look or word of a maid. Herod succumbed to one. Samson long before did the same. Satan knows more than one way to shear strength away and bring to humiliation and defeat. Happy we if we shall be able to destrength away and bring to humiliation and defeat. Happy we if we shall be able to detect the evil one in all his advances. He may use the most unlikely and seemingly the most innocent objects or incidents as occasions of overthrow. Be on the watch.

Thou also wast with Jesus. Yes, he had been. He was not now. With Jesus, the face and hand of the Christ close beside, he had been strong and well sustained. He had not yet learned to go alone. Or rather he

not yet learned to go alone. Or rather, he had not yet been taught, as subsequently he was, how he might still be with Jesus and yet be by himself. "Thou also wast." That past tense carried the secret of his confusion and discomfiture. Who so weak and wesponless as the backslider, the man who has been but is not now "with Jesus?"

But he denied before them all. It was bald

disavowal, open abandonment of Christ. There in the eyes of all. Each one turning There in the eyes of all. Each one turning toward him perhaps in the alertness of men hungry for a sensation, ready for any new spur to their suspended interest. The woman's finger is pointing at him. He is the center of the throng's goza. Now, Peter, show what you are made of! And he does. He was made of dust, just like the rest of us, weak and wretched sinners that we are. We are not speaking here of what God could make of him. In himself unendued Peter was a poltroon.

poltroon. I know not what thou sayest. Ah, we un-

I know not what thou sayest. Ah, we understand the method. A startled, wondering look, an affected lifting of the eye-brows in pretended astonishment. "Me, why, I don't know what you are talking about!" Poor, foolish Peter. Alas, thou knowest not what thou thyself sayest. If thou meanest what thou art saying now, what was the import of that word the other day, "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God?"

Another maid saw him. There was no two of his trying to conceal it. He hid himself away in the crowd. The girl found him. He may have changed his position at the fire; he was still restless under the searching eyes of the crowd. Presently he had gone out into the porch; and there another maid, and, as one of the other evangelists intimates, another man pointed the finger at him. Has ever a man tried to hide his Christian identity but that he has found himself brought straightway to the alternative of confession straightway to the alternative of confession or denia? It proves again what Dr. Pentecost, in his "Out of Egypt," calls "the impossibility of maintaining a secret or hidden Christian

Again he denied with an oath. Notice how sin grows. One lie requires another. There was first of all a facit falsehood in Peter's vicious

first of all a facit falsehood in Peter's vicious companionship. Then an open lie must be spoken to make conduct and converse consistent. Now this spoken falsehood needs a new and more abandoned partner in evil. Presently another lie must be a ided to bolster up the wretched fabrication. O, how sin deceives! Thy speech betrayeth thee. It was doubtless his provincial dialect. The very tongue with which he denied cried out, "Faise, false!" No, Peter was not prepared for chicanery. He was a bungling sort of a deceiver: his was not an artiul imposture. Depend upon it, the Christian has no armament or armor for deception. Christ teaches no methods of treachery. Guileless is the child of the kingdom. Let him make no effort after the example of a certain establishment to compete with the world's trickeries. ment to compete with the world's trickeries. Let him rather pray as a little child in the simplicity of his Lord's greatness, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from

Then began he to curse and swear. That settled it. This was not the speech of Canaan. Peter's language spake louder in denial of his Lord than the lie itself. A man who could swear so glibly and curse himself so immigually was certainly of another spirit. could swear so glibly and curse himself so impiously was certainly of another spirit than that pure-lipped, patient sufferer in the inner room youder. They let him alone now, apparently satisfied. There is many a man in new communities of the West once thought to have been a Christian. But the world lets him alone now. He has adopted its language. That is enough. He is one of them.

Next lesson-"Jesus Crucified." Matt 27:

A DECIDED fancy for black dresses is marked feature this spring, and young ladies brighten them with leather or Suede shades, as a skirt of faille, Bengaline, or moire pinked on the edge, over a band of black velvet sewed on the lining skirt.

A noom crowded to discomfort with furniture and ornaments, no matter how costly, is never restful and homelike, and always suggestive of the shop or the mu-

In some forms of headache a towel or a napkin wrung out of hot water, as hot as can be borne, and wound around the head, affords relief.

BASE-BALL

All the Clubs Suffer from the inclement Weather.

Boston's \$20,000 Battery Honored Chicago-What the Detroit and Other Teams Are Doing.

[CHICAGO COBRESPONDENCE.] Unfavorable weather has of late interfered with ball games in all sections of the country, and clube of nearly every professional organization have suffered in consequence. The past week has developed some changes in the relative positions of the clubs in the League race. The Chicago Club is now fairly in the lead for the championship. A week ago it was on even terms with Boston, but now it has drawn clear of the Bean-Eaters. It has only a slight advantage, but it is enough for the present and gives good promise of some-thing better in the future.

The New Yorks are going along at a steady pace. Of course they will be important factors in the struggle for the pennant, yet that they will secure it is improbable. They are doing nothing brilliant. The Detroits are trying to bat themselves

The Detroits are trying to bat themselves out of a bad position, with some prospect of success. Last season they batted out the championship, but got a splendid start, while this year they got off poorly.

The Pittsburg team appears to be able to play pretty well at home and to make a poor showing elsewhere. It has been something of an obstruction in the way of the Chicagos, Detroits, and Bostons when tney visited the Smoky City, but the only series away from home resulted in four straight defeats at the hands of Detroit. The Indianapolis and Washington clubs

The Indianapolis and Washington clubs are still doing wretchedly, they being hardly able to beat each other.

Tuesday was red-letter day in the annals of base-ball in Chicago. The Bo-ton team, with its \$20,000 battery—Clarkson and Kelly-arrived in the city on that day and were serenaded by a full military band accompanying the Chicago players at the Leland hotel. A procession formed of the two teams then proceeded to the grounds, Clarkson and Kelly occupying the first carriage behind the band and a platoon of police, the remaining players bringing up the rear. A feature of the occasion was the uniforms worn by Anson and his men.
This consisted of tight-fitting shirts and
pants of white jersey with black trimmings,
and full-dress (swallow-tail) coats with button-hole bouquets in the lapels. The coats were, of course, laid off when the players reached the players' bench upon the

In almost every instance wherein Clarkson and Kelly have publicly expressed their opinion of the Chicago team, they have clared their admiration for Anson and

his black-stockinged players.

When the news of Ferguson's death was received, the members of the Chicago team held a little meeting. Mrs. Anson's former home was Philadelphia, and she had heard that Mrs. Ferguson, while not in absolute want, had comparatively little with which to meet future necessities. The situation was stated to the boys by the Captain, and all subscribed according to their means. That night \$150 was wired to the widow.

Martin Sullivan says he is glad that he did not resent the blows which he received from the Indianapolis first baseman. His remark is: "When I play base-ball for a living I do not expect to use my fists. If I was a pugilist it would of course be different. If Esterbrook were to strike me again on the field, I would not strike back. should wait until the close of the season and then have a reckoning with him which he would probably never torget."

The record of the League, American, Western and Interstate teams up to this

maning as an action of
League. Won, Lost American, Won. Lost
Chicago14 3 Cincinnati16
Boston14 5 Brooklyn 14
New York 11 7 St. Louis 13
Detroit 10 8 Baltimore 10
Philadelphia 8 10 Athletic 8 1
Pittsburg 7 12 Louisville 8 1
Indianapolis 6 14 Cleveland 7 1 Washington 3 14 Kansas City 4 1
Washington 3 14 Kansas City 4 1
Western, Won. Lost Interstate. Won. Los
Des Moines 8 1 Bavenport 6
Omeha 6 9 Pecris 6
Omaha 6 2 Pecria 6 Kansas City 7 2 Crawfordsville, 6 Milwaukee 4 Dubuque 5
Milwankee 4 4 Dubuque 5
St Louis 5 6 Bloomington 2
Ot Danie 6 Sillementile 9
Chicago. 2 6 Rockford 3
Minneapolis 2 9 Decatur 1
DIAMOND GOSSIP.
DIAMOND GOSSIF.

It is peculiarly noteworthy, yet absolutely correct fact, that no club has ever had any luck that employed the Cleveland deserters of 1884—Briody, Glascock, and McCormick.

A good many clubs are casting longing eyes at young Daily, of the Jersey City Club, but as John B. Day owns that club. the New Yorks have a cinch on the rising pitcher, and will get him when the time

Goldsmith, the once great pitcher of the Chicagos, has returned to Detroit. He went to Hot Springs to try and develop his old-time cunning with the ball, but con-

cluded it was an impossibility.

The attendance in the three New York games was about 22,000, and Boston took over \$2,500 as its share. With fair weather the attendance would have been 30,000.

The Philadelphia cheap Johnnies should ponder over this.

Tiernan is the greatest find the New York management ever made. Ball players cannot understand just where Tiernan is such a hitter. He seldom hits nard at the ball. He can swing as heavy a bat as any man playing ball.

Bostonese are sore at Keefe because he crippied Madden with a pitched ball, and hint that the act was intentional. They quote his record, which shows that he has hit and injured more players than any other

pitcher in the league.

Boston is holding up her end well, and even should the history of last season repeat itself, which now seems not so probable, the club has much greater leeway than last season. Then the club led in the race for but one day—May 3. This season the club has held the lead almost

Galvin is very successful this year in catching men napping of first base. Han-lon and Anson have already fallen victims to his trick, which consists of bringing his arm to the rear as if about to pitch and bending his head as though ready to de-liver the ball; then, instead of giving the ball an inshoot over the plate, he fires it to first, apparently without looking.

In one of the Chicago-Indianapolis games Denny had reached second on a double, and was taking considerable liber-ty when Van Haltren threw to Pfeffer to try to nip him. He made a dive and got back all right. Then Pfeffer dropped the ball along-ide of the bag. Denny picked it up, threw it into the field, and ran to third. Ryan returned the ball to Pfeffer, and the latter passed it to Williamson. and the latter passed it to Williamson, who walked to third base, touched the Hoosier captain, and saked: "How's that?" "Out," answered Valentine. Denny wanted to argue the point, but was told to "come

HARRY PALMER,

NECKLACES IN ALL AGES.

Now Ornaments, but Once They Were

Hadges of Slavery.

In primitive states of society the necklace was the badge of the warrior and was often made of some distinctive spoil of the chase or of war. To this day one of the most valuable and covetd possessions of the Western Indian is the necklace of grizzly bears' claws, a proof that he has met and conquered the gray terror of the mountains. Among the Tartars of the time of Genghis Khan the necklace was often made of human teeth, strung together upon wire. This particular form of ornament is found in South America in the graves of the Indians.

The earliest known form of necklace outside of such primitive types as shells and bits of colored stone come from Egypt. They were of two kinds, ornamental and what may be called, or the lack of a better word, superstitious. The former were composed of small stones, of which blue was ap-parently the favorite color, set in silver or gold and joined together in a chain. The latter, the armlets, were made of figures of gods, from three to seven inches long. Three or four of these were hung in a chain of beads.

The sacred images were believed to ward off danger of infection, misfortune or bad luck. Sometimes these amulets had no gods on them, but were composed of cowries or bits of stone ar ranged in the forms of locked horns, fish or crescents, emblematic of their supposed powers. This superstitious power of the necklace is widely spread to-day among the people who are not high in civilization. In South America there are found necklaces of a peculiarw marked seed which belongs to a plant growing only on the mountains along the snow line. These seeds, when first gathered, are blue in color, and are strung on strings. They are highly valued, not only for their beau-ty, but because of the great difficulty n obtaining them. In the old graves which are found now and then strings of these seeds are often discovered, and they are supposed to bring the greatest possible luck, especially to chil-

But one does not have to go among the peons of South America or the negroes of Africa, with their gee-gee necklaces, to find evidence of superstition. Thousands of people place necklaces of coral beads around the necks of babies, with the belief that they will assist the children in teething, and there are many persons who wear necklaces all the time, thinking that they bring luck. The Southern negroes constantly wear their bead necklaces, looking upon them as genuine charms, and they are particular about keeping them intact, holding that the charm is broken if even the relative positions of the beads should be altered when wear makes a new string necessary. The common practice among some religious sects of wearing a medallion around the neck hung to a chain or string is akin to this necklace idea, and, in fact, is a variant of it.

Among men who have worn the necklace must be ranked the warriors of ancient times. The gold torques of the Celts, the massive gold necklaces of the Medes, Etruscans, and Egyptians, which formed the most valued insignia of the warrior class, have come down to us through the pictures in the tombs and the actual specimens in the tombs themselves. Some of these were enormously costly. They were bestowed as rewards of valor and as marks of civic distinction. The latter survive to-day in the gold chains of office worn by the Mayors of cities in the Old World.

All orders of knighthood had the necklace or collar as a principal insignium, and this custom of decoration with the necklace dates back at least as far as the time of Joseph, for as a mark of his authority in Egypt Pharaoh "put a gold chain about his neck." The women of antiquity rarely wore them except as brides, when to mark the respect in which they were held necklaces were placed upon them. The necklace, however, was a prominent adornment of the statues of the gods.

The ornament of the necklace was so valued that when the Saxon dynasty was overthrown by the Normans all persons below a certain rank were forbidden to wear them under heavy pen-alties. In the reign of Henry VIII., that King so celebrated for his wives and his revolt against Rome, any one who had not £200 per year income could not wear a necklace. At that time, however, they became the common ornament of women, and in the Elizabethan dramatists there are many allusions to them. In England amber has always been one of the favorite materials for the necklace.

Justice in Morocco.

A case in point came under my notice in Morocco where a magistrate had granted the validity of a man's title to a disputed piece of land.

"The defeated litigant, however, sent

the magistrate a present of a basket of eggs, fish, and fruit, and the administrator of justice immediately found a flaw in his judgment, and, accepting the present, handed over the title to the man of the gift. The original owner found himself completely without means of redress and came to me praying that I, as American Consul, would gain him justice. As the man was not in my service then I had no jurisdiction over him, and, thinking over the matter, I explained to him that under the circumstances it was impossible to gain his cause without actng on the same principle that his opponent had done, illustrating it by using the Oriental style of proof, in a metaphor, to the effect that the easiest method of extracting a nail from a plank is to knock it out with another from the opposite side.

Finding out how much the successful gift-giving individual had expended he doubled the sum in a present of the same kind, and on the next day my servant presented it, with a message from myself, asking that this affair be seen to. The kadi immediately re-versed his decision and offered his spologies for having made a mistake, which his eyes were now open to.— San Francisco Ca'l.

A FARMER always wants the earth. Without it he could do nothing.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

-About 600 shoes are made daily in the Pargo boot and shoe shop at Jacks

Prison. -At Carleton the 6-year-old daughter of Charles Lafee attempted to Start a fire with kerosene. An explosion resulted,

burning the child fatally. -Citizens of Detroit will raise \$4,000 to entertain the Michigan Press Association, provided that no liquor is used.

-The female evangelist, under whose ministrations the Nelson family at Menomince went crazy, is still holding forth in that village, and the local paper charges that six other Scandinavians of that town have become insane through her preaching. The woman lavs particular stress on that part of her preaching which bears upon the lake of fire, and the people can't stand it.

-In a small area in the northern part of Union City lightning struck at least a dozen times. Telephone poles were splintered and the wires burned. Mrs. Chard's house was struck and a young lady in the cellar did some lively wh rling-though dancing is against her principles. The Congregational Church was struck twice, destroying the steeple and providing the neighbors with kindling wood enough to last all summer.

- John Edmunds and wife left their farmhouse, five miles from Windsor, to make a visit to relatives in Windsor, leaving four children at home. When they returned next day they found their home reduced to ashes and two of the younger children burned to a crisp. Two others. one 10 and the other 8, had barely escaped with their lives.

-Superintendent Goodenow, of the Kalamazoo Presbyterian Sunday School, has distributed among the scholars packages of garden seeds, each containing five varieties of flowers. The object is to hold a festival in midsummer, at which three pr zes will be given for the largest and prettiest bouquets given from the seeds. The packages cost the scholars one cent

-Xavier Lendall, while driving logs in Deer River, slipped into the river and was drowned.

-The State Supreme Court has handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the local option law passed by the last Legislature. The court, consisting of five judges, were unanimous in the declaration. The test case decided upon was one brought from Jackson County. Charles Hauck, a saloonkeeper, was arrested and convicted of keeping his place open on the day of the local option election in that county. The court finds half a dozen defects in the act, the fatal one being that the law is defective in its title, being entitled an act to "regulate," when in reality

it is intended to prohibit. The opinion says: "Act 4, section 20, of the Constitution of the State provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title. It is apparent shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title. It is apparent that the object is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors and intoxicating beverages. There is no attempt by the Legislature to disquise this object. It is clearly to prohibit the sale and manufacture. But there is certainly nothing in the act to indicate that the object of the law was to give the option to the electors of any county to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors. To regulate means that the business may be engaged in or carried on, subject to established rules or methods. Prohibition abolishes the business entirely. The two terms are incongruous. The Court is clearly of the opinion, for the reasons stated, that the object of the local option act is not expressed in its title, and hence is unconstitutional and void. Other serious defects are pointed out by the Court, as follows:

1. The provision that the election shall be called by the County Clerk upor the application by petition, etc., is unwise, as it places a conscientious official in an embarrassing situation, and, further, leaves the law open to contest when sought to be enforced by prosecution.

2. There is no provision for preserving the pe-

2. There is no provision for preserving the pe-2. There is no provision for preserving the petition.
3. There is no provision for giving notice to the electors.
4. No provision for furnishing ballot-box nor when the pulls shall be opened or closed, nor that the election shall be conducted in accordance with any law of the State.
5. No provision made for canvassing the election

The law as it stands will lead to vexatious litigation, and involve the administration of a criminal law in uncertainty.

-The Central Michigan Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair September 24 to 28, inclusive. -There are several bears near Deep

of the town and defy the whole population. -Gogebic County owes Ontonagon County \$3,118.87, and has no money in its

River which are said to come to the edge

treasury. -Marion, the new town in Osceola County, has no doctor, lawyer, preacher or

newspaper. -A fair applicant for a teacher's certificate before the Clinton County examiners said that the days are longer in summer than in winter because cold contracts and heat expands.

-In all about \$1,800 has been raised for Mrs. Englebert Reidlinger, whose husband was drowned while trying to save a child at Saginaw.

-Yosilanti is rapidly improving for a city of its size. In addition to having well-kept streets and pleasant drives, it is at present considering the idea of placing within its limits a system of wa'er works. This plan is favored by the Mayor and several of the Aldermen, but what the result will be time alone can tell. The community certainly ought to have such a system. The lighting capacity of the city is also to be increased by seventeen additional mast-arm lights, making the entire number of lights within the city seventy-eight, which number will make the place the best lighted in the State.

-H. M. Merrill, of Marshall, has a lecture entitled, "Indian Territory, Texas, Mexico and the Greaser, Arizona, California, Chinatown and the Chinese, Utah. Salt Lake, Mormon Temple and the Mormons, Colorado, and Nebraska." He is said to give the lesture the same night that he reads the title.

-The J. A. Dubar Manufacturing Company, at Northville, are working a double force of men, sud are running all night and day. They have over 3,000,000 feet of logs ahead to out